Numb. 136.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, June 17. to Thurſday, June 24. 1731.

THERE is not a Common-Saying which has a better turn of Senſe in it, than what we often hear in the Mouths of the Vulgar, that Cuſtom is a ſecond Nature. It is indeed able to form the Man anew, and to give him Inclinations and Capacities altogether different from thoſe he was born with. Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, tells us of an Ideot that chancing to live within the Sound of a Clock, and always amuſing himſelf with counting the Hour of the Day whenever the Clock ſtruck, the Clock being ſpoiled by ſome Accident, the Ideot continued to ſtrike and count the Hour without the Help of it, in the ſame manner as he had done when it was entire. Though I dare not vouch for the Truth of this Story, it is very certain that Cuſtom has a mechanical Effect upon the Body, at the ſame time that it has a very extraordinary Influence upon the Mind.

I ſhall in this Paper conſider one very remarkable Effect which Cuſtom has upon human Nature; and which, if rightly obſerved, may lead us into very uſeful Rules of Life. What I ſhall here take Notice of in Cuſtom, is its wonderful Efficacy in making every thing pleaſant to us. A Perſon who is addicted to Play or Gaming, tho' he took but little Delight in it at firſt, by degrees contracts ſo ſtrong an Inclination towards it, and gives himſelf up ſo entirely to it, that it ſeems the only End of his Being. The Love of a retired or a buſy Life will grow upon a Man inſenſibly, as he is converſant in the one or the other, 'till he is utterly unqualified for reliſhing that to which he has been for ſome time diſuſed. Nay, a Man may Smoke, or Drink, or take Snuff, 'till he is unable to paſs away his Time without it; not to mention how our Delight in any particular Study, Art, or Science, riſes and improves in Proportion to the Application which we beſtow upon it. Thus what was at firſt an Exerciſe, becomes at length an Entertainment. Our Employments are changed into our Diverſions. The Mind grows fond of thoſe Actions ſhe is accuſtomed to, and is drawn with Reluctancy from thoſe Paths in which ſhe has been uſed to walk.

Not only ſuch Actions as were at firſt Indifferent to us, but even ſuch as were Painful, will by Cuſtom and Practice become pleaſant. Sir *Francis Bacon* obſerves in his natural Philoſophy, that our Taſte is never pleaſed better than with thoſe things which at firſt created a Diſguſt in it. He gives particular Inſtances of Claret, Coffee, and other Liquors, which the Palate ſeldom approves upon the firſt Taſte; but when it has once got a Reliſh of them, generally retains it for Life. The Mind is conſtituted after the ſame manner, and after having habituated her ſelf to any particular Exerciſe or Employment, not only loſes her firſt Averſion towards it, but conceives a certain Fondneſs and Affection for it. I have heard one of the greateſt Genius's this Age has produced, who had been trained up in all the polite Studies of Antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into ſeveral Records, that notwitſtanding ſuch an Employment at firſt was very dry and irkſome to him, he at laſt took an incredible deal of Pleaſure in it, and preferred it even to the reading of *Virgil* or *Cicero*. The Reader will obſerve, that I have not here conſidered Cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and tho' others have often made the ſame Reflections, it is poſſible they may not have drawn thoſe Uſes from it, with which I intend to fill the remaining Part of this Paper.

If we conſider attentively this Property of human Nature, it may inſtruct us in very fine Moralities. In the firſt place, I would have no Man diſcouraged with that kind of Life or Series of Action, in which the Choice of others, or his own Neceſſities, may have engaged him. It may perhaps be very diſagreeable to him at firſt; but Uſe and Application will certainly render it not only leſs painful, but pleaſing and ſatisfactory.

In the ſecond place I would recommend to every one that admirable Precept which *Pythagoras* is ſaid to have given to his Diſciples,

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and which that Philoſopher muſt have drawn from the Obſervation I have enlarged upon. *Optimum, vitæ genus eligito, nam conſuetudo faciet jucundiſſimum*, Pitch upon that Courſe of Life which is the moſt Excellent, and Cuſtom will render it the moſt Delightful. Men, whoſe Circumſtances will permit them to chuſe their own way of Life, are inexcuſable if they do not purſue that which their Judgment tells them is the moſt laudable. The Voice of Reaſon is more to be regarded than the Bent of any preſent Inclination, ſince, by the Rule abovementioned, Inclination will at length come over to Reaſon, tho' we can never force Reaſon to comply with Inclination.

In the third place, this Obſervation may teach the moſt ſenſual and irreligious Man, to overlook thoſe Hardſhips and Difficulties which are apt to diſcourage him from the Proſecution of a virtuous Life. *The Gods*, ſaid *Heſiod*, *have placed Labour before Virtue; the Way to her is at firſt rough and difficult, but grows more ſmooth and eaſy the further you advance in it.* The Man who proceeds in it, with Steadineſs and Reſolution, will in a little time find, that *her Ways are Ways of Pleaſantneſs, and that all her Paths are Peace.*

To enforce this Conſideration, we may further obſerve, that the Practice of Religion will not only be attended with that Pleaſure, which naturally accompanies thoſe Actions to which we are habituated, but with thoſe ſupernumerary Joys of Heart, that riſe from the Conſciouſneſs of ſuch a Pleaſure, from the Satisfaction of acting up to the Dictates of Reaſon, and from the Proſpect of an happy Immortality.

In the fourth place, we may learn from this Obſervation which we have made on the Mind of Man, to take particular Care, when we are once ſettled in a regular Courſe of Life, how we too frequently indulge our ſelves in any the moſt innocent Diverſions and Entertainments, ſince the Mind may inſenſibly fall off from the Reliſh of virtuous Actions, and, by degrees, exchange that Pleaſure which it takes in the Performance of its Duty, for Delights of a much more inferior and unprofitable Nature.

The laſt Uſe which I ſhall make of this remarkable Property in human Nature, of being delighted with thoſe Actions to which it is accuſtomed, is to ſhew how abſolutely neceſſary it is for us to gain Habits of Virtue in this Life, if we would enjoy the Pleaſures of the next. The State of Bliſs we call Heaven will not be capable of affecting thoſe Minds, which are not thus qualified for it; we muſt, in this World, gain a Reliſh of Truth and Virtue, if we would be able to taſte that Knowledge and Perfection, which are to make us happy in the next. The Seeds of thoſe ſpiritual Joys and Raptures, which are to riſe up and flouriſh in the Soul to all Eternity, muſt be planted in her, during this her preſent State of Probation. In ſhort, Heaven is not to be looked upon only as the Reward, but as the natural Effect of a religious Life.

On the other Hand, thoſe evil Spirits, who, by long Cuſtom, have contracted in the Body Habits of Luſt and Senſuality, Malice and Revenge, an Averſion to every thing that is good, juſt or laudable, are naturally ſeaſoned and prepared for Pain and Miſery. Their Torments have already taken root in them, they cannot be happy when diveſted of the Body, unleſs we may ſuppoſe, that Providence will, in a manner create them anew, and work a Miracle in the Rectification of their Faculties. They may, indeed, taſte a kind of malignant Pleaſure in thoſe Actions to which they are accuſtomed, whilſt in this Life; but when they are removed from all thoſe Objects which are here apt to gratify them, they will naturally become their own Tormentors, and cheriſh in themſelves thoſe painful Habits of Mind which are called in Scripture Phraſe, the Worm which never dies. This Notion of Heaven and Hell is ſo very conformable to the Light of Nature, that it was diſcovered by ſeveral of the moſt exalted Heathens. It has been finely improved by many eminent Divines of the laſt Age, as in particular by Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* and Dr. *Sherlock*; but there is none who has raiſed ſuch noble Speculations upon it, as Dr. *Scott*, in the firſt Book of his Chriſtian Life, which is one of the fineſt and moſt rational Schemes of Divinity that is written in our Tongue, or in any other. That excellent Author has ſhewn how every particular Cuſtom and Habit of Virtue will, in its own Nature, produce the Heaven, or a State of Happineſs, in him who ſhall hereafter practiſe it: As on the contrary, how every Cuſtom or Habit of Vice will be the natural Hell of him in whom it ſubſiſts.

Spectator, No. 447.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.

IT is confirmed from *Warſaw*, that the Deputies of the *Poliſh* Proteſtants are in great Hopes of obtaining a ſpeedy Redreſs of their Grievances, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion: That the Pope's Nuncio interfering with his Remonſtrance, was anſwer'd, that the King was appointed from Heaven to protect his Subjects without Exception, and maintain them in their Privileges, according to the Laws of the Kingdom.

Dantzick, Dec. 25. We learn from *Warſaw*, that the Emperor has ſent Orders into *Sileſia*, to ſuffer no Perſon to enter that Country from *Poland*, without a Paſſport, on account of the Plague, which ſtill rages on the Frontiers of ſome Provinces of the Kingdom.

Vienna, Dec. 27. The Son of M. *German*, formerly Sur-Intendant of *Mavava* in *Hungary*, who has lain in Priſon ever ſince the Year 1729, for his Religion, having petitioned the Emperor for Relief, his Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a Court of Subdelegates, whereof the Count Palatine *de Palfi* is to be

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Preſident, and five *Lutheran* Civilians Council for the Priſoner, in order to try the Cauſe. The King of *Pruſſia* ſtirs very much in his behalf, and appears a zealous Advocate for all diſtreſſed Proteſtants.

Stockholm, Jan. 7. The Deputies of *Finland* are ſpecially commiſſioned to return Thanks to the King and Senate for having cauſed Magazines to be erected in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, and fill'd with two Years Proviſion of Corn, to be repleniſhed every Year in proportion to what is conſumed, in order to prevent a Dearth on Failure of the Harveſt; the Sum to be raiſed for that Purpoſe amounts to 400,000 Crowns, whereof his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to advance 10,000 from his Privy Purſe.

Hague, Feb. 4. We learn from *Moſcow*, that the Court is not a little pleaſed with the laſt Advices from *Derbent*, which confirm, that the Propoſals of Peace made by the *Porte* to Prince *Thamas* have been rejected, adding, that the Prince will not hear of an Accommodation before a Reſtitution be made to that Monarch of the Provinces conquered by the *Turks*, and Satisfaction for the Loſſes which *Perſia* has ſuffered ever ſince, and which his Royal Highneſs juſtly imputes to them as Aggreſſors, amounting to forty Millions. The ſame Advices confirm, that a Negociation is actually carrying on between the ſaid Prince and the late Sultan's Son; and that Baron *Schaffirof*, her Imperial Majeſty's Embaſſador was met on the Road between *Derbent* and *Aſtracan*, purſuing his Journey in all Haſte to *Perſia*.

Frankfort, Feb. 15. They write from *Worms*, that the Roman Catholicks there are continually haraſſing and diſturbing the Proteſtants, having a few Days ago taken away a Girl from her Proteſtant Parents, and put her in a Cloiſter at *Mentz*, taking from the Mother what Cloaths and Linnen they thought fit. The People of *Worms* dread the Conſequences of theſe things; for the oppreſſed Proteſtants are more convinced, that far from obtaining Redreſs of their Grievances, they are daily rendered worſe. At *Mentz* Centinels have been poſted for ſome time at he Door of the *Lutheran* Preacher to the Garriſon of the Circle, generally maintained there by the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtat*, to hinder other People from going to hear him.

LONDON,

March, 17. His Majeſty has purchaſed for the Sum of about 2500 *l.* the *Weſtminſter* Water-works that came from *Hyde Park* through the *Green Park*, and ſo to the hither parts of *Weſtminſter*, which were ſupplied with Water by them; one part was the Property of the Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields*, and the Towns of *Berkhamſtead* and *Watford* in *Hertfordſhire*, being a Charity bequeathed to the ſaid Pariſhes; and the other, that of private Perſons; it is ſaid the Company for the *Chelſea* Water-works will be benefited about 400 *l. per Ann.* by the taking up the ſaid Company's Pipes, which his Majeſty has ordered to be done forthwith, for the more covenient and ſpeedy perfecting of the Serpentine River in *Hyde Park*.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

From *Newcaſtle* we have the following Particulars relating to the Murder lately committed in that County. The Deceaſed's Name is *Henry Bevan*, reckon'd near 60 Years of Age, and is Wife now in Priſon upwards of 50. They had a young Servant Man in the Houſe, with whom ſhe was generally ſuſpected to be too intimate; and the old Man having made frequent Complaints, among the Neighbours, that his Wife and Servant beat and abuſed him, it was ſuſpected, when his ſudden Death was talk'd of, that he had not had fair Uſage. Among others a Magiſtrate of the County came to the Funeral, and finding the Coffin had been nailed up before any of the Company came, he cauſed it to be opened, and they were all ſurprized at the diſmal Spectacle. A Coroner's Inqueſt being called, when they had view'd thoſe Bruiſes, &c. that were viſible in ſeveral Parts of his Body, they gave their Verdict, that the Deceaſed died a violent Death. And his Wife and the Servant were immediately committed upon Suſpicion. At firſt they both obſtinately denied the Fact; but being confined ſeparately, the Servant laſt Week made Confeſſion as follows, *viz.* That his Miſtreſs ſent him to *Newcaſtle* to buy ſome Rats Bane, or, if he could not get that, ſome Roman Vitriol; and not being able to get Rats Bane he brought Vitriol, which ſhe gave her Husband to drink diſſolved in a Glaſs of Wine; but the old Man vomiting it up immediately, ſhe feared it would not have the deſir'd Effect, and therefore bad him the Servant beat his Maſter well, eſpecially about the Breaſt, till he ſhould grow ſo weak as that ſhe might be able to deal with him, and leave the reſt to her. Accordingly he beat the old Man till he could not ſtand, and then laid him on a Couch, when his Wife twiſted a Handkerchief round his Neck in order to ſtrangle him; and at the ſame time ſent the Servant away to ſome Neighbours who lived at a Diſtance, to tell them that her Husband was in a Fit, and ſhe feared he would die in it, and deſire them to come to the Houſe immediately. The Servant returned before any Neighbours came; and ſhe ſaid to him, *I have had two hard Struggles with the old Man ſince you went away, and he had like to have been too ſtrong for me both Times, but I have quieted him at laſt.* Thus much the Servant has confeſſed; but the Woman ſtill continues to deny the Whole.

A few Days ago Capt. *Taylor* arrived here in a Scooner from *Jamaica*. They were taken off the *Havanna*, about ten Hours ſail, by a *Spaniſh Guard le Coaſt* Sloop, of four Carriage and two Swivel Guns, and about 35 Men, which came out of that Port the ſame Morning; who plundered them of all their Stores, Proviſions, nine new ſmall Arms, and all their Cloaths; and having detained them till Night, ſuffered them to proceed. The *Spaniſh* Captain at firſt promiſed that if no Money, Cocoa, Logwood, or the like prohibited Commodities were found on board, they ſhould not loſe the Value of a Hair; and tho' no ſuch Commodities were found upon Search, they were beat and abuſed, and plundered as above notwithſtanding. Nevertheleſs at parting, the Captain had the Impudence to proteſt it was done againſt his Order and Conſent, pretending formally to waſh his Hands of the Guilt; and very civilly deſired that if they afterwards met any *Engliſh* Veſſels they would be ſo kind as not to tell who they had met with, or how they had been uſed. Two *Engliſh* Men of War were lying at the ſame Time in the *Havanna*, one of 70 and the other of 20 Guns.

A Sloop belonging to *Boſton*, *Edward Sunderland* Maſter, which ſailed from this Port laſt Week with Proviſions for *Newfoundland*, being about 30 Leagues from our Capes, on Wedneſday Night the 16th Inſtant, they had a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning which ſtruck the Veſſel, and hurt one Man very much: They had juſt got him into the Cabin, and were pulling off his Cloaths, when the Man at the Helm obſerved by the Flaſhes of Lightning, that the Maſt was much ſplintered in ſeveral Places, and called the Captain to look at it, who alſo found the Canvas near the Foot of the Maſt blown up; and having ordered the Pump to be tried, he looked over the Side, and found ſhe was ſinking. They had juſt Time to cut

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the Boat looſe and get in the wounded Man, a Quadrant, and a little Water and Proviſion; and it was ſcarce ten Minutes from the Clap, before the Sea came over her Deck, and they were obliged to leave her, being able to ſave nothing but the Cloaths on their Backs. They made the Land the ſecond Day after the Misfortune, and arrived at this City a few Days ago.

Sure ſome unauſpicious croſs-grain'd Planet, in Oppoſition to *Venus*, preſides over the Affairs of Love about this Time. For we hear, that on Tueſday laſt, a certain C-n-table having made an Agreement with a neighbouring Female, to *Watch* with her that Night; ſhe promiſed to leave a Window open for him to come in at; but he going his Rounds in the dark, unluckily miſtook the Window, and got into a Room where another Woman was in bed, and her Husband it ſeems lying on a Couch not far diſtant. The good Woman perceiving preſently by the extraordinary Fondneſs of her Bedfellow that it could not poſſibly be her Husband, made ſo much Diſturbance as to wake the good Man; who finding ſomebody had got into his Place without his Leave, began to lay about him unmercifully; and 'twas thought, that had not our poor miſtaken Galant, call'd out manfully for Help (as if he were commanding Aſſiſtance in the King's Name) and thereby raiſed the Family, he would have ſtood no more Chance for his Life between the Wife and Husband, than a captive L--- between two Thumb Nails.

By the *York* Poſt we have the following Advices.

New-York, June 21.

Laſt Week died here Robert Walter, Eſq; the firſt of his Majeſty's Council in this Government, and ſecond Judge. He was interred on Saturday laſt, in a Vault prepared for the Family.

We have Letters from London of the 14th of April, via Boſton, with the mortifying News that the Bill was likely to paſs which prohibits all theſe Northern Colonies from exporting Horſes and Lumber to foreign Plantations, and importing from thence Sugars, Rum and Mellaſſes, which will be a heavy Stroke upon us. The Agents for the Maſſachuſets Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and New-Jerſies, have been heard againſt the Bill, before the Committee appointed for that purpoſe; and the Agent of Carolina has put in a Petition to the Houſe againſt it, but to no Effect; they intend to purſue their Solicitations againſt it in the Houſe of Lords. The Caſe of the Northern Colonies, and that of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, Rhode-Iſland, &c. are all in print. The following is an Extract of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, April 10.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations do lay before this Houſe a Copy of an Act paſſed in *New-York*, in the Year 1709, Entituled, *An Act to prevent ſelling or giving of Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors to the* Indians. [*This was done to ſet aſide an Aſſertion of the Northern Colonies, that they vended a great deal of Rum to the Indians for Furs.*]

The Houſe (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of the Bill for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, and after ſome Time ſpent therein, Mr. *Speaker* reſumed the Chair, and Sir *John Ruſtout* reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the Houſe will pleaſe to receive the ſame.

Ordered, That the Report be received upon Monday Morning next.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, June 21. *Inward Entries.*

Boſch from Boſton, Luſh from Barbadoes, Brinly from North-Carolina, Bloom from Madeira, Givan from Maryland. *Entred out*, Ware for Jamaica, Schermerhorn and Boſch for Boſton, Fiſher for Lewes on Delaware, Luſh for Curacoa. *Cleared out*, Smith to Barbadoes, Schermerhorn and Boſch to Boſton, Fiſher to Lewes on Delaware.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Scooner Chriſtina, William Taylor, from Barbadoes.

Brigt. Sarah and Mary, Henry Coombe, from Barbadoes.

Entred outwards.

Ship Briſtol Merchant, Joſ. Maynard, to Briſtol.

Scooner Chriſtiana, John Rice, for Boſton.

Cleared out,

Brigt. Bootle, Thomas Branick, to Barbadoes.

------ Penſilvania-Hope, Andrew Norwood, to Barbadoes.

Ship Diamond, William Donaldſon, to Briſtol.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts		0.
Quakers	0.	Strangers	Whites	0.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks	0.

Advertiſements.

A Servant Lad's Time to be diſpoſed of: He is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has upwards of three Years to ſerve: If any Perſon has a Mind to buy the ſaid Servant, he may Enquire of *Evan Jones*, Chymiſt, in *Market-Street*, and know further.

N. B. *All Perſons that are indebted to* Evan Jones, *are deſired to pay the ſame or expect Trouble.*

AT MARY GORDON's, Shopkeeper in *Front-Street*, is ſold good *Bohea Tea* at 14 *s. per* Pound by the ſingle Pound; and good *Jamaica Pepper* at 18 *d.*

THE Houſe and Land where *David Evans* kept a Publick Houſe, called the Sign of the *Plough*, in *Radnor* Townſhip in *Cheſter* County, is to be LETT at reaſonable Rent, for a Term of Years, by the ſaid *David Evans.*

VERY good Live-Geeſe Feathers, to be ſold at *Evan Powell's* in *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, next Door but one to *A. Hamilton*, Eſq;

RUN away on the 13th of this Inſtant, from *Richard Stanley*, of *Philadelphia*, Potter, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *Jendey Forlindey*, a Weaver by Trade; ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, about 30 Years of Age, ſhort curled Hair, thin Viſage, ſharp Noſe and pale Complexion; had with him a grey Duroy Coat pretty much worn, a brown Drugget Jacket, ozenbrigs Shirt and a fine Shirt, and two pair of Shoes. Has with him a large black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a ſmall Star, a ſwitch Tail, branded M on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and a Fiſtula on his Shoulder. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and Horſe, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Philadelphia, June 16, 1731. *Richard Stanley.*

For St. Chriſtopher's *DIRECTLY,*

THE Ship *John* and *Frances*, *John Ellwood*, Maſter, now lying at *Maſters's* Wharff, will ſail by the *Third* of *July* or ſooner. All Gentlemen or Others that have a Mind to tranſport themſelves or Goods, may agree with the ſaid Captain, for Freight or Paſſage, on board the ſaid Ship.

Note, *He has ſeveral likely young Negroes to diſpoſe of.*

For CORK directly,

THE Brigantine DOLPHIN, *William Hill* Maſter, now lying at *Carpenter's* Wharff, being well accommodated for Paſſengers, and having three Fourths of her Lading already engaged, will ſail by the Tenth of *July* next. For Freight or Paſſage agree with *John Beard*, or ſaid Maſter in *Front-Street*. *Philad. June* 17. 1731.

JOB RAWLINSON,

REMOVED from his STORE on *Fiſhbourn's* Wharff to his *New-open'd-Store* next to *Dickenſon's* burnt Houſes in *Water-ſtreet*; Giveth hereby Intelligence, that he hath a fine freſh Choice there, of moſt kinds of Merchandize, which he will ſell at very inviting cheap Rates for Ready Money; or likewiſe to all punctual Perſons that pay for the ſame any time in *September*, or the Beginning of *October* next, being in order to make a clear Store, he intending then without fail to leave this Country: This therefore is to give timely Notice.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.